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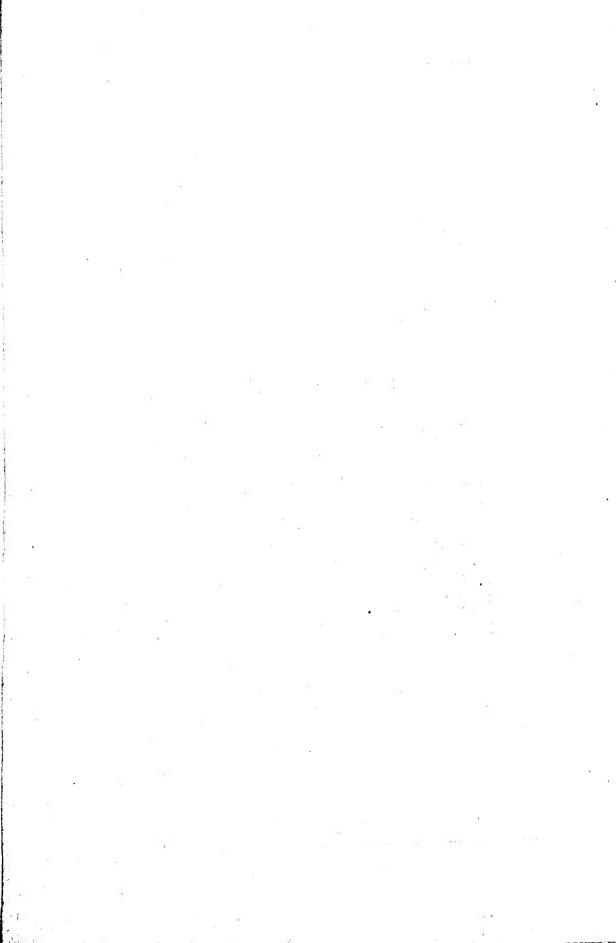
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Vol. XXXVI.

JANUARY 18th, 1909.

No. 6.

No. 5 Cheyne Row.

E had, left the bus at the corner and walked down to the Thames embands ment. Right ahead of us was Chelsea bridge, seen through a dim, soft, London haze, its giant arches springing over an indistinct river, the whole blurred vaguely, as if out of focus. The traffic of the city seemed far away, and nothing appeared to disturb the peaceful memories of the past which clustered around the statue of Thomas Carlyle. We entered the small garden in the centre of which the pedestal rose. It was very simple and plain—an old man in a dressing gown, with homely worn-out boots, a book on his knee, his eyes and thoughts far away. No more simple statue in all London, but human to a surprising degree. Having stood there for a few moments in silent reverence, we turn into Cheyne row itself, a dull, quiet street with the date 1708 dimly marked on the corner. Six or seven drab-colored, dim-windowed houses stand in a line, Carlyle's wedged in the middle of them. Λ medallion with a profile head of him has been let into the wall, and several worn steps lead to the high door with the old fashioned fan-light above It all looks so forgotten and deserted now that as we glance up at the uncurtained windows it seems hardly possible to realize that Carlyle himself really lived and wrote in this self same house. However, we have no time to waste musing on the doorstep, so a vigorous pull at the ancient bell brings the quaint old Scotch lady who looks after the house, to the door. "One shilling apiece, please, thank you, names in this book, and address if you please, leddies."

These important formalities over, we stand still and gaze about us in the dim wood-panelled hall. In front are the stairs with old fashioned bannisters, eracked, warped and dusty; to the left is the long, low room in which Carlyle and his wife lived their everyday life. Little of the furniture is left, and the walls are lined with collected pictures bearing on their lives. On the bare dining table stands a heavy, brass candlestick, which we learned was in common use in the household then. One could not help lifting it with almost reverent fingers, that is, if one were in any way an admirer of the great man's works. "This," said the old lady, drawing us on, "is considered a very good print of Mrs. Carlyle."

It was a peaked, eager face with great spirit in the keen, alert features, that looked down on us from the wall. Just beside it was the dour, grim outline of Carlyle himself. One might have said that their life histories were in those two portraits.

Up the narrow stairway we pass to the drawing room, where the famous sofa that Mrs. Carlyle mentions in her letters, stands. How proud she was of it,

too, of having paid only eighteen shillings for it, and of having covered and stuffed it herself. Old and moth-eaten as it is, nevertheless there is a certain ancient dignity about its massive arms. Here too are many of their letters, interesting to read and ponder over, especially those of Mrs. Carlyle to her hus-



CARLYLE'S RESIDENCE, NO. 5 CHEYNE ROW, LONDON.

band; all the domestic troubles that afflicted her as an anxious housewife, are there told, with a brightness and wit at which one cannot help smiling. Here also are the small inscriptions which had lain upon presents from Carlyle to his wife. It is pleasant among all that jangling of the past, to think of the love which had written them and of that other love which had so carefully preserved them. One, written on a scrap of paper, yellowed with age reads as follows:

"All good attend my darling through this gulf of time, and through the long ocean it is leading to. Amen. T. C,"

How strange it seems that this apostle of reticence should have such heart secrets as this laid open before the curious public, within so few years of his death.

Still higher we tread the creaking stairs and reach at last that curious room which Carlyle had constructed in the hopes that he could shut out all the noises of the universe, from the crowing of the cocks, to the jangling of a young lady's five-finger exercise in particular. It had cost him a hundred odd pounds and ended by being unendurably hot in summer, impossibly cold in winter and so constructed acoustically that it seemed to reverberate every sound in the neighborhood. For the rest, it is a roomy and lofty apartment with space for many books, and for an irritable man to wander to and fro. Prints there are of many notable personages and slips of letters and memoranda in long glass cases.

"Here is one of his clay pipes, he had them all sent from Glasgow," points out our guide, "and there is the pen with which he wrote Frederick the Great." It is a worn, stubby, old quill, much the worse for its momentous task. It, at least, of all quill pens, might rest content with having done its work in the world. A little bit of charred paper near by catches the eye, and on examination it proves to be a pathetic remnant of the burned French Revolution—beside it lies the letter written by Carlyle himself to the publisher in regard to the ruined work.

"Do not pity me," it said, "forward me rather as a runner that is tripped, who will not lie there but run and run again."

Other interesting things are there but time is all too short, and we descend to the little back garden. Here is the green seat—upon which the philosopher used to sit, and smoke his pipe, a singularly uncomfortable perch; here too the famous walnut tree, and the spot where the dog Nero is buried, best known of small white mongrels. We pluck a leaf from the dark green ivy which covers one side of the brick wall, and with a last glance at the little patch of grass, brightened by a stray streak of sunlight, we pass into the gloomy echoing house again.

A peep into the kitchen where Carlyle and Tennyson used to smoke their long, clay pipes, ends our visit, and with a quaint dignified courtesy we are bowed out again into the quiet street.—HELEN M. DRUMMOND.



SCENE NEAR KINGSTON.

Mining Engineers and Mining Booms.

I N the early part of the month a lecture was given to a club in Toronto by Prof. II. E. T. Haultain, of the School of Practical Science. He discussed in an interesting manner the bad effects of mining booms, and how technical mining engineers may do their best to prevent them. The address will be interesting to Queen's miners, especially since Mr. Haultain is no stranger here; and we print part of it verbatim:

"In the first place," said Prof. Haultain, "pretty nearly anybody may call himself a mining engineer and may be quoted by brokers before an easy-believing public as saying that such-and-such a property is of great value. We have Canadian mining associations, and a man may say he belongs to one. But that is no guarantee that he is a technical man. It is a pity that we in Canada have no standard by which a so-called mining engineer might be judged in our courts of law. Few of the public know what even a real engineer is, and there are too many men who use the title as an asset for illicit gains. The public has no protection against such men, whether they are honest or not, experienced or not.

"The question is, what is a mine? There are many answers, but the one essential is that the property must have a history. A mine is not discovered till work has been done and time spent upon it, and all that a consulting engineer can do for the business man who would invest is to diagnose the case. A doctor can do that with a drop of blood, but an honest engineer must see a large body of ore before he can tell. Of course, there are exceptions, as we have seen in Cobalt, but the main characteristic of mineral deposit is the irregularity of the ore body, and this makes the engineer's work of appraisal very hard. It is impossible for a man to say to you: 'This vein will grow deeper as it goes down. It truth. The honest engineer will say that he cannot tell you, until more work has been done, what a 'discovery' is worth. Till then it is a mere gamble. The element of chance is inseparable from the best mines, but not from many of the others.

"It is not," he went on, "until the public sits down hard on these booms and realizes that they are unhealthy that we will have healthy mining. The best min-

ing is not connected with booms. Look how Sudbury is going ahead, and yet how much do you hear about it?

"I am very sorry that more real engineers are not called into consultation by our business men until it is too late. Of course you must pay him his fee, a good fee, but I think it is worth it. The public has not yet learned his real value. He is a modern product."

From Queen's to Heaven.

T HE Principal died (Dyde) in the night (Knight) while Chown with his cap on (Cappon) was arranging the new calendar (Callander).

He crossed the Jordan (Jordan) and he thought the way (Way) short (Shortt) till he came to a firth (Firth) which he had to waddle (Waddell) across. But a fish with a hook in its gill (Gill) tore a hole in his sock so when he reached the other side he had to patch it (Patchett).

Soon after he met an old woman and her son (Anderson). She said "Dick, son (Dickson) give the gentleman some money. But he tried to foul her (Fowler). "What! son (Watson) will you not obey me?" so he gave him a nickel (Nicol).

After he left these two, he met a third (Third) who was a baker (Baker) and a good one (Goodwin). He said his prayers at kirk Patrick (Kirkpatrick) and was blessed by the Holy Clerk (Clark). He slept that night in a garret (Garrett) and the next morning he heard the camb bell (Campbell) of the blessed and knew that eternal rest was near.—Two Little Daughters of a Professor.

Asiatic Labor in the British Colonies.

ON Friday, January 8th, Professor Leacock, of the Political Science Department of McGill University, gave a very interesting address to the Political Science and Debating Club of Queen's, on the above subject. The speaker drew largely on first hard knowledge, having made a lecturing tour of the colonies a short time ago for the Rhodes trustees in the interest of Imperialism. The importance of the subject to the British people, he based on three facts; firstly, that we are an Asiatic power; secondly, that our colonies, being new countries, are natural territories for the expansion of the Asiatic nations; and thirdly, that the Asiatic problem is necessarily bound up with the control of the Pacific ocean.

After giving a short historical treatment of the relations which have existed between the European and Asiatic nations in the past, Prof. Leacock turned to consider for a short time the Asiatic problem in its special application to New Zealand and Australia. In the former colony, the problem had not yet attained a dangerous aspect, as the climate was unpleasing to the Chinese, Japanese and Hindus, and only about three thousand of them were as yet in the country. In

Australia, however, the problem developed to one of great national importance, owing to the influx of the Asiatics at the time of the gold field boom about 1859.

An act was passed by one of the Australian colonies placing a fifty dollar poll tax on incoming yellow men. This put a stop to their immigration until 1888, when they again came in large numbers—to the extent of three hundred landing from one ship in one day. This aroused public feeling against the Asiatics, and an exclusion bill was passed. The Australians were lifted to a high pitch of excitement, because they feared that the coming of the Japs and the Chinese might mean the final occupation of Australia by them. The Russo-Japanese war raised Japan to the level of the great world powers and consequently made more intense the anti-Japanese feeling in Australia. A "white Australian policy" developed which favored a desolate country in preference to a land exploited by yellow labour. In accordance with the law as at present concerning immigration, an incomer has to be able to write a passage of literature, fifty words in length, in any European language designated by the immigration agent. This test is only used against Asiatics, for whom it was primarily intended.

The speaker then turned to a consideration of the conditions prevailing in the South African colonies, Natal and the Transvaal. In Natal, we have an example of the open door policy and its effect. Forty-five years ago there were no Asiatics in the colony, but now they exceed in numbers the Europeans. Durban and Pietermaritzburg look like oriental cities with their Asiatic shop-keepers, and Asiatic buildings. The white people gave up in despair some years agothey could not compete with the cheap Oriental labour.

In the Transvaal, the problem is in a confused state, although everything favours exclusion. A difficulty arises here because of the fact that many Hindus who were in the country at the time of the Boer war battled for British interests.

During his address, Prof. Leacock, by passing remarks, showed himself to be both an Imperialist and an Anti-Imperialist. He was seen to be a man of strong convictions, and one who is not afraid to make them public and then to stand by them. He explained the apparently anomalous position in which exclusion of Asiatics placed the Hindus, who are British subjects. Does it seem right that certain peoples who are part of the British Dominions should not be allowed because of their colour and nationality, to place their foot on other parts of the British soil? To this position the speaker gave two parallels—firstly, the franchise, even in England, is limited, and although it is called universal or manhood suffrage, it is well known that qualifications are necessary to constitute a man a voter; secondly, in Canada, Indians who are British subjects are shut up on reservations and are not allowed to purchase fire water.

In another connection, Prof. Leacock said he considered our foreign affairs to be better managed, as a rule, by Britain than by ourselves, and Britain owing to her alliance with Japan cannot very well connive at the exclusion tendencies of the colonies. But, he said, England has never yet seen the yellow peril at her own doors, and does not know what it is to have her labourers and other workers undersold by men who greatly bring down the standard of living in the community.

Toward the end of the address especial stress was laid on the importance of the control of the Pacific ocean. China and Japan are rapidly increasing in

knowledge and material civilization, and can no longer be counted as dormant nations. The Pacific is their natural highway. Canada and the United States have a long Pacific coast, and a great Pacific commerce. The future may be one of struggle for the mastery of this ocean, and the United States has already recognized the value of the Pacific to her, by sending part of her fleet to its waters. He thought the British Empire should establish a hold on this western ocean by showing a certain amount of preparedness, and by showing to the other powers, that its hold on the colonies of Australia and Canada was such as could never be shaken.

Lecture on "The Edinburgh of Sir Walter Scott."

THE volunteer system under which the youth of a country put themselves under military training to supply a means of national defence in time of war was strongly commended by Professor Morison who lectured on "The Edinburgh of Sir Walter Scott," Wednesday evening, Jan. 6th, under the auspices of the Historical Society. Amongst the views of Edinburgh shown in connection with the lecture was one of a number of volunteers in drill. "I wish," said Prof. Morison, "that such a system might be adopted in Canada if it were necessary." The lecture was listened to by a large audience including many prominent citizens of Kingston. In regard to the place of Sir Walter Scott in literature Prof. Morison expressed the opinion that he came second to Shakespeare in his reflection of the life and time in which he wrote. In connection with the description of Edinburgh at the time of Scott, a careful account of the social customs was given together with numerous references to prominent individuals of the period. The growth of the city was traced, its industries described, its life potrtrayed in all its aspects. About fifty stereopticon views were shown including a number of valuable cartoons representing well-known figures of the time. Professor Morison's knowledge of his subject was complete to the smallest details and the audience was not slow to express appreciation for the clearness of the picture of Edinburgh life that he presented. The fund of humorous stories connected with the individuals referred to in the lecture constituted one of its most interesting features.

D. A. MacArthur, M.A., occupied the chair.



Comments on Current Events.

THE CALAMITY IN SOUTHERN ITALY,

NCE again has Italy suffered from a disastrous earthquake, this visitation Obeing no less than the tenth during the last two centuries. The magnitude of the damage and the immensity of the loss of life have not at the time of going to press been accurately estimated, but beyond doubt this catastrophe is the greatest of its kind in the history of the world. The shock itself, which devastated large districts in Calabria and Northern Sicily, lasted about two-thirds of a minute, and was followed by a tidal wave some thirty or forty feet in height. stricken inhabitants who were not crushed under the crumbling buildings, were quickly swallowed up and drowned by the flood of waters. We are told that the topographical features of the district have been changed beyond recognition. The face of Sicily was transformed, rivers were dried up or their source changed, hills disappeared, vast crevices are in the earth, towns vanished from sight into great fissures, the strait of Messina has been twisted, and the abode of Charybdis shifted. The loss of human life has been variously estimated, but it is believed to be in the neighborhood of 300,000. The greatness of the disaster is beyond the utmost stretch of imagination. Thousands upon thousands of those who were permitted to survive the destroying efforts of the earthquake itself, have been rendered homeless and starving, and are preyed upon by all the after effects of such a condition of the worst kind of anarchy. Robbers and escaped convicts ravage the country and plunder the living and the dead. A dreadful pesti lence, due to the tremendous number of bodies strewn through town and city, is daily feared. The country is under martial law.

Messages of sympathy were immediately sent to the King of Italy from all parts of the civilized world, and country after country has given substantial aid in one form or other. Russian and British battleships hurried to the scene, and, being divested of their warlike character, were used as hospitals for the injured sufferers. The crews worked side by side in a whole-hearted endeavor to do all in their power to lessen the greatness of the catastrophe. Large sums of money were immediately sent to the scene of operations to be used in purchasing food, clothing and shelter for the needy. Canada's government, though parliament was not in session, wisely voted \$100,000 on their own authority and we have no doubt in saying that the action will be endorsed, and that the amount may be increased as soon as our representatives meet in session.

No country is more worthy of any aid the world can give her than Italy, for probably no nation the world, has yet seen, except Judaea, has been of more benefit to civilization than she. The debt we owe her can never be overpaid, for without Roman law, literature and statesmanship, modern civilization would be a lamentable blank. Canada has another reason for being liberal in her aid. She has among her diversified population a very large number of industrious and lawablding Italian citizens, whose family connections and other interests are still

very strong in their mother country. To them, Canada owes it as a duty to do all in her power to alleviate the misfortune which has fallen upon their brethren.

It is only in a moment of great calamity like this, that we can see plainly that national limitations and characteristics are temporal and ephemeral, and that the world is truly one people. The Italian disaster is not looked upon as a misfortune to Italy, but as one in which men are interested because of that which has befallen their fellowmen. The humanitarian aspect is now supreme; national distinctions have been put aside for a moment, and a world sympathy has been aroused which will not abate until the afflicted Italians have been properly cared for and set on a reasonable focting once again.

PRESERVATION OF NATIONAL RESOURCES.

With the closing days of 1908, came a message to the Canadian government from President Roosevelt, asking that three representatives be sent to an international conference to be held in Washington next February, which will be called to discuss ways and means for the conservation of the natural resources of the North American continent. Mexico received a like invitation, and it is hoped it will be complied with as readily as will the one to Canada. The assurance came from Earl Grey and Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the government would heartily cooperate with the United States, and Mr. R. L. Borden stated that the Conservative party would offer no opposition to any reasonable action that may be taken.

Mr. Clifford Pinchot, chief of the forestry branch of the United States government, who was the bearer of the President's message, explained the objects of his mission in an address given before the Ottawa Canadian Club. He showed what his country had already done in the direction of preservation: it had organized a National Conservation Commission, and had taken an inventory of the natural resources, of the country. The following are a few of the facts which this inventory strikingly emphasized: The preventable annual waste in the use of minerals is \$300,000,000; the supply of coal will be exhausted in the middle of the next century; the high-grade ores will be exhausted at the middle of the present century; the forests are being chopped down three and a half times as fast as they are growing; on every thousand feet of timber cut in the forests there is a waste of nearly seven hundred feet; the water power at present not in use is sufficient to run all the trains and electric cars and turn every wheel at present in operation in the United States; and the annual preventable loss of forest wealth by fire amounts to half a million dollars.

As far as the preservation of our forest wealth is concerned, the better opinion in Canada is in entire accord with the purposes of the proposed conference. It is for the best interests of the country that each year's cut be limited to the extent of each year's growth. The question of mineral exhaustion has a different aspect. There is a certain amount of mineral wealth to be unearthed, but no matter how slowly it is mined there will never be any annual increment. The matter of regulating the extent of mining operations is then not so relevant; it would be better to allow them increase so long as it does not cost as much to take out the minerals as they are worth. Again, something should be done to protect

the mining industry against the bad effects of booms and the creation of worthless mining stocks and corporations. It would be interesting to know how much money has been squandered in the last few years, in the purchase of worthless Cobalt stocks.

The immense forest areas in Northern Ontario and Quebec which are being ruined by fire are a direct loss to the country. Going hand in hand with this destruction is the consequent drying up of our streams and rivers. Forests prevent evaporation and preserve for industrial enterprises a wealth of water power that will necessarily become more and more highly appreciated as this century wears on. We hope that Canada will send her very best men in the department of forestry to represent her at this conference, and that some arrangement may be agreed upon which will redound equally to the advantage of the three countries concerned.



PRINCESS STREET LOOKING WEST.

Assistant, . . . M. R. Bow, B.A.

Queen's University Journal

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Editorials.

CLASS MEMORIALS.

THERE was a matter touched upon by one of the professors in science, during one of his last lectures before the holidays, that it is hoped will be taken into serious consideration by the students who heard it. Last year's editor did his best to keep the same matter before the eyes of the different years, and our excuse for dwelling on it again this year is its seemly character, and its importance in helping to build up the University, both in its inward and outward aspects. The subject referred to is that year societies should, after graduation of their members, leave behind them substantial mementos of their love for their This system is admirably worked out in many American universities; and in several cases, an attractive stone and iron fence, built by the annual addition of gate-posts, or brick pillars, which are gifts of the graduating years, encloses the university grounds, and to a certain extent shuts them off from the noise and din of the more material features of civic life.

The principle underlying this line of action is from all points of view worthy and therefore to be advocated. It is a question, however, whether Queen's is yet in a position that her graduates can afford to spend money on marks of appreciation that would add only to her appearance from the outside, and not on others that would help to satisfy our tremendous inward needs of expansion and equip-Surely no more worthy object could be accomplished by a graduating year than by leaving a memento of its loyalty to Queen's in the shape of something that would augment materially the means through which good work may be carried on. Our library, though of growing dimensions, is still small; and one of the chief requisites of a great and influential university is a large, upctodate collection of books and other original materials, for use by professors and students in all branches of study. What could a senior year leave behind it, therefore, that would merit more the appreciation of all parties concerned, than an addition, however large or small, to this important branch of the University? Many opportunities of increasing the resources of the departments are offered to students in the faculties of science and medicine. Besides increased library equipment there is needed also further laboratory facilities in the shape of apparatus, furnishings, and fittings. With the rapid advance of scientific effort and research, there is practically no limit to the growth necessary in the school equipment to keep apace of this movement. Gifts of any nature and value ought to be highly appreciated by the professors and students, and if a certain senior year were to set an example, successive classes would likely follow it, and the department and its work would be to an ever increasing extent annually enriched.

The matter is certainly deserving of earnest consideration. A mention of it now and again by a professor would materially help the scheme toward realization. That the students would be strongly in favor of the initiation of a system of giving as outlined above has been evidenced by the generosity with which they subscribed to the building fund of the gymnasium, and by the pride with which each one regards that institution, because he has helped to pay for it himself. Year societies and individual members take a fresh interest in their Alma Mater by reason of such giving; and Queen's, as far as her position in the present, and for some time in the future, we venture to predict, is concerned, has an urgent need of all the interest and co-operation she can get from her graduates.

COLLEGE TRAINING FOR PUBLIC SPEAKING.

It must be admitted that Canadian universities are shamefully neglectful of the teaching of elocution, or public speaking. The Americans must be recognized as the most fluent of English speakers, and lecturers, and the reason for this is to be attributed to the important place the teaching of public speaking has been given in the American universities and colleges.

Mr. J. F. MacDonald, writing in Queen's Quarterly of Dec., 1908, describes the course in public speaking as it exists in the majority of American colleges, where it is generally an optional subject for a degree, he says: "The training does not produce Ciceros or Balfours, it does not aim to. But it does enable an educated man, when called on to speak to get up and do so without making an exhibition of Now this is just where the matter comes home to the graduates of Queen's. Those of us who are to go out into life as public men, as teachers, lawyers, preachers, or politicians, should have a special training in expression. There are men to-day in all these professions, who are not making a success of life, not because they have not the training in the matter of their profession but because they do not know how to present it in proper form, and in an attractive and forcible manner. Now most of the ordinary defects in public speaking may be overcome, by a course such as is prescribed by the American university. improves the student's literary style, gives him the proper form in which any subject may be presented. It teaches him the proper manner of breathing, improves the tone and volume of his voice, and above all gives him a confidence in himself, so that he is not afraid to get up and express himself wherever it is necessary.

Queen's, we are sorry to say, has not yet fully recognized the importance of such a training. There has been some spasmodic effort to give the arts stu-

dents, and the divinities, some training in this direction. But so far such effort has been very unsatisfactory. Practically no good can be accomplished in the course of two weeks, or even in several weeks; and the students feeling this, do not care to give their time to a subject which does not seem to count either in improving themselves or in reaching a degree. While the labours of Rev. Mr. Carruthers, the lectures of Mr. Stevens of McGill University, given in Divinity Hall, last session, and the classes in Bible reading given by Mr. J. F. Macdonald this year to the Homiletics class, were much appreciated by the few who were interested, yet the work of these men revealed the great importance of this subject; and the necessity of a real study of it, covering at least one or two sessions.

The splendid debating of the Queen's representatives in inter-collegiate debates, proves that we have the material here, out of which excellent public speakers are made, and also shows the result of a comparatively little time and effort in getting a speech together and practicing it for presentation. earnestly hoped that Canadian universities in general, and Queen's in particular, will realize the need of a study of this subject, so that provision will soon be , made for its being a regular subject of the curriculum.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE A. M. S.

At the annual meeting of the Alma Mater Society, held just before the Christmas holidays, two amendments to the constitution were offered for consideration, which were of such a nature as to ensure radical changes in the customary method of holding the elections. The first of these, and the successful one of the two, was a proposal to limit the franchise to bona fide students of the University, that is, to those who have their names on the registration list for the current session. Although notice of the intended change was posted on the bulletin boards for a week previous to its introduction, it was noticeable that the amendment carried without opposition or adverse discussion. The new state of affairs does away with what was generally known as the "city vote," and the change was considered a wise one, as a result of conditions which were observed during the elections of the last three or four years. The combined forces of Science and Medicine were rapidly becoming equal in numbers with those of Arts and Divinity, and in the case of a struggle between these two camps, the graduates and alumni who were in the city on the eventful day, held the balance of power.

From the experience of those, who have several times been engaged in bringing out the city vote, it has been seen, in a large majority of cases, that what determines the vote of the city elector is not the real interest he has in one candidate or the other, or in the management of the affairs of the A. M. S., but is the fact that one of the candidates may be a resident of the city, or that he is canvassed first by a supporter of one party, or some other such reason as this. There are, however, many graduates who looked upon the privilege they formerly had in a very worthy light, and exercised their franchise annually for what they considered the best interests of the society. Nevertheless, there has been an everincreasing feeling among the student body that, owing to the difficulty annually experienced in getting the city vote to the polls, it was considered by the city electors as a sort of inconvenience or imposition to have to turn out, and pay their fee, and vote for men, whom they may know absolutely nothing about.

A few days after the meeting at which the amendment was passed, a letter appeared in the local press written by a graduate who greatly prized his privilege to vote at the annual elections, as well as to occasionally sit on the floor of the meeting and exercise his voting power for or against motions. The Alma Mater Society keenly feels the position in which it has placed such graduates as this one. Yet we hope that, although deprived of an outward semblance of his interest in the affairs of the students, he may still retain a more real and fundamental connection with all that is in the best interests of the University.

A great deal is to be said in favour of the past as well as of the present system, if worked out as they ought to be; but it was felt by the committee in charge of the proposed change, that the new condition of affairs would do the greatest justice to the greatest number.

The second amendment referred to above was one which proposed to after the qualifications for eligibility for nomination to the presidency of the Alma The state of affairs that the proposal desired to change wasthe enactment in the constitution that the candidate for president must be a graduate in some faculty of the University. Had the amendment carried, fourth year men in all faculties would have been equally eligible with graduates for nomination to this office. Considerable discussion took place for and against it, but the majority decided that the present position was for the best. The matter is one of the very highest importance to every Queen's student, and judging by the number of wotes cast in its favour, the decision of that meeting has not apparently settled the point forever. For the sake of everyone concerned, the best course of action was no doubt taken. The subject had not at the time been given enough serious thought, because it had not been sufficiently brought before the notice of the students, and public opinion in the college was wavering. Journal would greatly appreciate some correspondence from graduates and others who may read this column, with regard to the point at issue. Both sides of the question could then be patiently considered; and with the facts before him, no one could go to the meeting and say that he had not thought about the point before, but was influenced at the time by the eloquence of an advocate of one side or the other to east his vote among the yeas or nays.

Editorial Notes.

This being the first issue of the JOURNAL in 1909, we extend to our readers best wishes for a Happy New Year. The second instalment of the session's work is now in full swing, and in many cases it is the one that tells. Let everyone remember for his own good, that, as hours and intensity of studying increase, so

also should physical exercise and a certain amount of recreation. A happy mean should be sought—let work and play be equally intermixed during both halves of the session.

On behalf of the students, the JOURNAL wishes to congratulate Bishop Farthing on his election to his new office as Bishop of Montreal. While he was in Kingston as the Dean of the Diocese of Ontario, he was the friend of the students, and each year he delivered a highly appreciated series of Sunday evening sermons for their especial benefit.

In the papers a week or so ago, notice appeared of the retirement from active service at the end of the present session, of Professor John Cox, head of the physics department of McGill University. Although not by any means an old man, being only fifty-seven years of age, Prof. Cox has been engaged in active educational work for about thirty years, eighteen of which have been with McGill. It has been mainly due to his great efforts that the physics department there is so well founded. Three physicists who have already attained to considerable fame, Prof. Ernest Rutherford, now director of the physics laboratory in Manchester University; Prof. Callendar, professor of physics in the University of London, and Dr. H. T. Barnes, professor of physics at McGill, noted for his discoveries in ice formation and frazil, were pupils of Prof. Cox; and much of their success is attributed to the inspiration and help obtained from him. Prof. Cox, in retiring, will benefit from the Carnegie Foundation, and will be the first McGill professor taking advantage of the fund.

Just before going to press comes the announcement that Prof. O. D. Skelton has won a prize of \$1,000 for an essay entitled "The Case Against Socialism." This was one of the awards made to students of Canadian colleges by a committee of economists of the United States for the best essays submitted. A similar list of prizes will be given in 1909, and the time of submission of essays will extend till June 1st. The JOURNAL congratulates Prof. Skelton on his success.

Mr. Jno. Burton desires the JOURNAL to thank the students for the gift which he received from the A. M. S. before Christmas.



Ladies.

A CADIA University is situated at Wolfville, which is acknowledged to be the garden of Nova Scotia. It is only a small town, but in summer is crowded with tourists. It is only a short walk to the little village of Grand Pre and there one may see the old well and the willows beside which Evangeline's house stood, and also the old church erected after the expulsion.

There are three institutions; the Academy, Seminary and University. The two former are prep, schools and admit to Freshman year in college. There are about one hundred girls in the residence and they have all their societies separate.

A COLLEGE GIRL'S LIFE AT ACADIA UNIVERSITY.

The University is co-educational and there were last year about forty girls taking the regular course, there were also a few extras. We have no residence as yet but are hoping for one soon. At present the girls board in town and there are three houses especially where college girls board, eight or nine in each house, and we have gay times without a sign of rules or regulations. However, the majority of the girls are in favor of a Residence.

We have only two societies—Y.W.C.A. and Prophylaeum. We hold our Y.W.C.A. meetings every Sunday morning before church and nearly every girl is an active member. At the beginning of each year we have programmes printed containing the list of topics and the names of the girls assigned to lead the various meetings. The president takes charge of the first and last meetings of the year, all the rest being taken by the girls. Once a month we have a missionary meeting, though they are not always on the whole successful, as one girl just reads a paper and if the others have not studied the subject at all they do not get much good out of '*.

The Y.W.C.A. always has two social functions,—the first a reception given by the old girls to the new ones, a few days after College opens. It is always held in the College Library, which is decorated, and the evening is passed in games of every description. After refreshments an address of welcome is delivered by the president and then follow toasts and college songs.

Then later in the year we combine with the Y.M.C.A. and give a reception to all the students of the three institutions, and a large number of invited guests. That always takes the form of a topic reception, for being a Baptist institution, nothing gayer is permitted.

The Prophylaeum is our literary society. The meetings are fortnightly and the different classes provide the entertainment for one meeting each during the year. At each meeting there always has to be a synopsis and critic's report. The synopsis takes up what has been going on in the world during the two weeks

since the last meeting and is always interspersed with local jokes to make it "catchy." The critic's report which always comes last is the horror of everyone. At the beginning of the meeting the critic is appointed and straightway the teller brings note-book and pencil to that unfortunate mortal who has to criticize the day's programme on the spur of the moment and of course it has to be bright and witty or it is no good. Lots of the girls will not come in until they know that the critic has been appointed and quite willingly pay their fine for being late. It is the custom to have two debates during the year—one between Freshettes and Sophettes, and the other between juniors and seniors.

Before Christmas we always give one of those topic receptions to all the students and just before Easter we always have what we call "Open Prophylaeum" to which we invite the University boys, the members of the "Athenaeum." At this meeting we have a play, (this year it was the Old Maids' Convention) and we always have music, instrumental and vocal, by our musical members, then our customary synopsis and critic's report (at this meeting the critic is told beforehand so she can be prepared) and at the close we have refreshments and college songs.

The very last meeting of the year is always in the hands of the senior girls who themselves give another "Open Prop.," and to this invite the "Sems." and the town ladies. Last year they gave a very nice programme, the principal feature of which was a farce "The Shakespearean Conference."

All our money is raised by taxing the girls, all of whom are members of the Prophylaeum. We also have gymnasium, tennis, rink, and all forms of recreation.—D. D. MANNING, Acadia, '00

After the regular meeting of the Levana Society on Dec. 16th, a very interesting programme was given by the girls of the final year. This was an impromptu mock trial—a Breach of Promise Case—"Stubbs versus Turnpike." The judge was very dignified and terrible to look upon, the court crier was very officious and imposing, while the eloquence of the two lawyers was absolutely The plaintiff was very agitated all through the trial in spite of the tender sympathy of her lawyer and friends, while the hard-hearted defendant was apparently only concerned about showing off his gay socks and cutting a dash as a lady-killer. The witnesses were all very good and Miss Loverstangle fairly took the court by storm with her fashionable costume and endearing ways. The small brother of the plaintiff was very annoying to both parties and the father of the plaintiff hardly knew what to say. But the evidence of the defendants "other half," of one of his professors and especially of Alfie-was too much for the case and the jury announced the verdict-"not guilty." The constable had quite a time to keep all the jury awake and one husky football player gave such evidence of having had a drop too much that he had to be forcibly ejected.

After the judge had passed sentence and dismissed the court the entire company gave a very hearty '09 yell and the girls of the final year felt that they had acquitted themselves nobly.

The Y. W. C. A. held their annual sale on Dec. 12th, and were very successful indeed, clearing about \$140. They had more than the usual number of banners and had some left over to sell at the post office. The year shields were a novelty this year and met with great approval. The calendars were pronounced by all as "the best yet" and had several new cuts due to the kindness of Mr. S. Dobbs. The picture committee had many of these new pictures for sale too, besides the time-honored colored views. Other new departures this year were the Queen's Christmas card and the illustrated college songs. Owing to the sale being postponed, the candy table was not as well supplied as usual, but then one can get candy any day.

Many thanks are due to the girls who gave so much of their time to working in the committees and to the convenors of the committees for they always have additional work, and above all, credit is due to Miss Lauder, the convener of it all, who worked so hard to make the Y. W. C. A. sale, this year, the success it was. The money will be used to send two delegates to the Silver Bay or Muskoka conference as the case may be, and what remains will probably be given to the missionary association.

Overheard at the Conversat:-

Well, well, there is Miss W. with roses. I thought after what we heard last Wednesday she would be wearing violets.

Freshette, Wed. Dec. 16th, 3.30 p.m.

Goodness, I saw two awfully stunning chaps come out of the Levana room just a few minutes ago!

"Happy New Year, everybody, happy new year. My, how the time does fly! Just think of it. Three months more of our precious college days gone like a flash and only three more for me—but don't let's talk about it only I do wish I had studied more sometimes and less some other times and it seems to me I could be the perfect all-round college girl if I could just begin all over again at the beginning with my experience.

"Oh, pshaw! What's the use of talking like that. You know you wouldn't enjoy it half so much if you did 'cause why—you wouldn't be a really truly girl. Here I'm just a freshette and I'm sure I try to be good and follow the senior's example but I think its lots of fun at college, you never know what's going to happen next—one day you get a German essay and another day you fall in love with a nice freshman and you're always looking forward to a dance or an exam and wondering just what your sentiments will be after it so I say, Happy New Year to everyone, I'm glad I'll see several more at Oueen's.

"Humph. Your delightful uncertainty is all right for a freshette but I've been through last April and once is enough thanks. I can still remember what I felt like after those exams and no more delightful uncertainty for me if you please. Its study a bit right now and keep it up till April, but still there's lots of time to sandwich in the fun and I'm glad I've been through it once but hope for the sake of all the fun in addition to go through it all again a few times more."

And the junior—well, she was beginning to feel the responsibility of work and years and was awfully glad she wasn't a senior but still more glad she was above a sophomore so she wisely pondered over it all and decided she would do her share in the work and fun of the new year.

So they wished each other happy new year again and started to unpack.

Arts.

T is very satisfactory to learn that the committee appointed by the Arts Society to interview the college authorities with regard to equipping a suitable "club room," has met with a fair degree of success. This committee has apparently ascertained that there is no serious objection to the plan of converting the north half of the Reading Room into a sitting room for the use of arts students. The need of such a room is too obvious to require any elucidation, especially in view of the peculiar circumstances that exist in the case of the arts faculty. Anything that will have the effect of drawing arts men closer together and making them feel that they are "members one of another," is worth doing. And there seems no doubt that such a movement will go no little way in bringing about this very desirable end. The Arts society will now have to consider the details of the scheme and do quickly whatever seems best, since another three months will see the present incumbents of office retiring from the positions they have adorned. If, among other things, they should leave to their fellow-students a well-equipped "club room," their tenure of office would not soon be forgotten.

A distinctly different atmosphere seems to pervade the Arts Building since the vacation, as compared with that which prevailed during the fall term. It may be largely a matter of imagination, but one certainly gets the impression that chaps are more business-like and keener on their studies now that "the last lap" has been reached. One imagines that most of his fellow-students are saying to themselves that, having enjoyed life more or less freely during the fall, it is "up to them" to show some first-hand interest in the course they are professing to take. It is hoped that no conscientious reader will concern himself over much to discover the point of these remarks, as there is very grave doubt as to whether such a thing exists. The idea merely was that some stray impressions of the re-opening of college might not be out of place at this time. And indeed one runs very little risk of being contradicted, since the student is not unwilling to be regarded as following after truth even harder than ever, while the professors would undoubtedly receive with unfeigned delight the news that their students were applying themselves more diligently, and would be quite willing to believe it, the wish being "father to the thought." It is to be sincerely hoped that another two weeks will not find this atmosphere of work a thing of the past.

Messrs. Dorland, '10 and Dawson, '11, have been selected as intercollegiate debaters for the final I. U. D. L. debate against McGill which will be held soon.

These two men have proved their worth in the debating line, to the entire satisfaction of the students at large, and what is more to the point, to the satisfaction of the Debate Committee, which has now seen fit to honor them by asking them to represent their university. Those of us who are uninitiated have no real idea what an intercollegiate debate means in the way of nervous strain and loss of time and energy. However, we can assure our debaters that their fellow-students are not unappreciative of their efforts and that they wish them all success.

The Debate Committee is to be congratulated on their able handling of the Ottawa College protest. Nothing could have been more unpleasant or have given promise of more bitterness between the two universities, and it is very much to the credit of our Debate Committee that the whole matter was settled, with so little trouble. The reply to the Ottawa letter sent to the Kingston and Ottawa papers was exceptionally well-judged and in fact the attitude and action of our representatives were marked throughout by tact and good judgment.



Science.

Tune "Dixie," words by A. W. Scott. Sung at Science Dinner by G. Y. Thompson.

We have gathered once more, we're the chosen few,

We are '09 Science, and who are you?
Let us yell, (repeat) together.
A thirsty crowd when all is said
Cheer up '09 for you'll soon be dead,
Let us yell, (repeat) together.
We've had a right good time here, '09! '09!
The work's near ended and the Profs. were fine
So we'll yell for Science and for "Auld Lang
Syne."

Let us yell, (repeat) once more together. Let us yell, (repeat) once more together.

The first in line is that "Grand Old Man,"—
Our Registrar Chown with his outstretched hand,
"Give me money (repeat) we need it."
He wears a smile as he bids us "cough"
Tis a five inch smile that won't come off,
"Give me money (repeat) we need it."
We won't much longer be here, Hooray! Hooray!
But will shout G. Y. and the year 'oo
In high or low, in rain or shine
Till the earth (repeat) once more reclaims us.
Till the earth (repeat) once more reclaims us.

Our honored Father with his principles strong, Is a cranky old chap when things go wrong. "Exercises, (repeat) hand them in." With upraised hand our darkness lights, But he's filled with wrath when we kick the pipes. "Exercises, (repeat) hand them in." We're through with his laws and theories, Amen! Amen! But when we leave for the "Border Land," We'll sadly shake Doc Godwin's hand, And he'll yet (repeat) be proud of his children. And he'll yet (repeat) be proud of his children.

There's a red hot sport who laughs at fate,
And prefers to take his whiskey straight,
And cigarettes, (repeat) eternal.
He's one we like to sing about
For he is fair and square, inside and out.
Cigarettes, (repeat) eternal.
So here's to you Professor, here's how! here's how!
For in this world, come head or tail
You're bound to win O Prof. Macphail,
And your name (repeat) is always with us.
And your name (repeat) is always with us.

An M.Sc. who is not so green,
Took a turn at inventing a flying machine,
Or an ice boat (repeat) I forget.
He's a tiny little crank but makes things hum,
And he says all smoking shall be stopped. By gum!
But he's dreaming. (repeat) Wake him up.
We wish we knew him better, we do! we do!
And as his classes are no jest
We know Prof. Gill has done his best,
And we smile (repeat) when we think of the future.
And we smile (repeat) when we think of the future.

There's another little chap with an M.Sc-er.
And "bye-the-bye" its a good "idear"
Do we know him? (repeat) Well I guess!
His class exams, and his mill rules show
He'll yet be smelling sulphides in the place below.
Do we know him? (repeat) Well I guess!
These lines we're singing Stafford, to you, to you;
And tho' we roast you in the song.
We like you best when your hair is long;
And your works (repeat) will stand for ages.
And your works (repeat) will stand for ages.

There's a little short Professor with a well-filled vest, Who in cracking stale jokes is at his best. "Don't drop, (repeat) that crystal."

He drives us wild with his flow of air For he's long on language tho' short on hair. "Don't drop, (repeat) that crystal."

Now we're square with Mineralogy, all hail! all hail! Tho' you nagged and jawed till our souls were yellow, We'll shout Prof. Nicol is a jolly good fellow, And we'll send (repeat) him rarest minerals.

And we'll send (repeat) him rarest minerals.

We'll sing of a Professor with a love for gin, With a rank old pipe, and a satisfied grin. A civil (repeat) engineer.

He tears off notes till our arms are numb, And brags and boasts of the deeds he's done. A civil (repeat) engineer.

We hope he'll take life easy—we hope? We know; And through our course the guiding hand Of A. K. K. will make us stand. The first (repeat) amongst the nations.

The first (repeat) amongst the nations.

Now be it known to all that we Have a practical Professor with a B.Sc. That's (Gwillim. (repeat) Look at him. A tump-line walk, and a tongue that's straight. Believes in experience and laughs at fate, That's (Gwillim. (repeat) Here's to him. We'll not forget his warning that ran like this—"You may use your own theory to commence But when at work use common-sense And you'll find (repeat) it makes things easy." And you'll find (repeat) it makes things easy."

There's a Professor who talks on the ages weird, And hides behind a Vandyke beard.

Take it off. (repeat) Remove it.

The descent of man he spins and weaves
But hems and haws as to what he believes,
Whether finished (repeat) or immortal.

We hope Dame Fortune's with you, with all our hearts,
And now will say before we stop
We know Prof. Manly 'Il shine on top,
And we'll yell (repeat) and cheer in the distance.

And we'll yell (repeat) and cheer in the distance.

Let me see, there is one with a short, jerky walk, A plump little chap with his rapid fire talk. "Understand it; (repeat) very simple." He runs through a problem as though 'twas fun, But he rubs it off the board the second its done, "Understand it; (repeat) very simple." We think we understand them. Who knows? who knows? But Billy Baker's up-to-date, And he'll put you through and guide you straight, And you'll find (repeat) dynamics easy. And you'll find (repeat) dynamics easy.

We think of another while these lines we scan And he's no friend whatever of the Science man, John Marshall (repeat) known of old, On his Julius Caesar, tho' you plugged your fill Did it ever help you out on a diamond drill? Or anything (repeat) practical? He lost his job with Science—Hooray! Hooray! And if we fail Life's bell to ring It's because we forgot John's Junior Eng., For we've had (repeat) no education. For we've had (repeat) no education.

Quite a number of science grads, managed to find their way back to Kingston during the past few weeks, among them being C. J. Curtin, '07, from B. C.; A. S. Campbell, '07, from Manitoba, and R. O. Sweezey, '08, from Quebec.

11. Peppard, '07, has just received an appointment ar engineer for the Cumberland Railway and Coal Co., of Nova Scotia. The position is a particularly good one and his old friends at Queen's wish him every success.

"You must wake and call me early."

This appears on a calendar recently published in this city as a favorite quotation of one of our professors. Evidently he finds it as difficult to get out to an eight o'clock lecture as we do.

The Ontario Bureau of Mines recently offered a prize of \$100 for the best student's collection of minerals-all specimens to be personally collected by the student. Prof. Walker, of Varsity, and our own Prof. Nicol were appointed judges-and their decision on the collection of last summer was very popular here. The collection of W. F. Battersby, 'to science, was considered most worthy of the reward and as a result "Batt" is being congratulated on his success by his many friends here.

J. J. MacEachern, '00, has been confined to the hospital for the past three weeks. And unfortunately the nature of his illness prevented friends from secing him so that altogether "Mac" put in a rather dreary Christmas holiday. He is expected around in a day or so.

Dame Rumor credits the reports that A. Carr-Harris, 'o6, J. F. Pringle, 'o8, are soon to join the ranks of the Benedicts. Here's wishing them all sorts of good luck.

"THE VANGUARD,"

Here is a ballad of men—of the heroes who dwell in our borders.

Braving the perils we shun, wasting their lives in our stead,
Bare of the trappings of rank or the tinsel of medals and orders,
Careless, unnoted of Fame, urging the battle for bread.

Some on the girders that swing through the dizzy, aerial spaces,

Trusting the faith of a cord, steady of sinew and eye;

Heaving the masses of stone and the ponderous beams to their places,

Spinning, with cables of steel, webs in the vault of the sky;

Some 'mid the roar of the mills and the clangorous heat of the forges—Dragons inspired of steam, rivers of fiery breath;

Some at the roots of the hills in the underworld caverns and gorges,

Hewing their path to the grave, loosing the menace of Death.

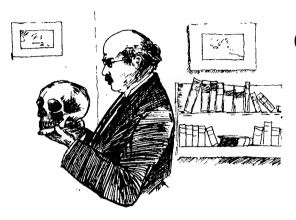
Whether on land or on sea in the hurricane's fury and smother,
Whether in forest or town, quarry or building or mine,
They bear the brunt of the war that we wage for ourselves and each other—
Van of the army of toil, first in the firing-line.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

Note—Any student who has spent a month or so in a mining camp, a machine shop, or on a survey party is perfectly welcome to as much of the above as he thinks advisable to absorb.

The seventh annual science dance will, unless something very unexpected happens, be held on Friday evening, Feb. 5th. A. M. Squires has been appointed convener of the dance committee and under his direction it is expected that this year's dance will prove even more enjoyable than those of previous years.

Medicine.



THE MEDICAL DINNER.

O'N Thursday evening, Dec. 17th, 1908, Grant Hall was filled with a jolly crowd of Meds. and guests. The selection of after dinner speakers was an unusually happy one. The Hon. Mr. Hanna's medicolegal stories were exceptionally good, particularly as they were at the expense of an old Queen's graduate, Dr. A. E. Harvey, '89. Again this year, when the toast

to the ladies was proposed there were no ladies left in the hall to drink to. Future committees should see to it, that this toast should be one of the first on the list. The science men deserve our hearty and sincere thanks for their splendid waiting. The service this year was better than it has been for many years past; still there is room for improvement on the part of the caterer. From every point of view the dinner was an unqualified success.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF A BACILLUS.

Sunday, 2nd June, 9 a.m.—Hooray! feeling warm at last—have been shivering a bit the last few days—my spore seems a litle "resistant," I think they call it—however, I shan't be long getting out now—hope I get settled decently—mother told me to be particular.

9.30 a.m.—A bit of luck. Something has happened and I'm all right—lying on a bit of jelly—not up to much in the food line. We are in a glass chamber of some kind—quite comfortable. People outside—I presume they are humans—seem quite pleased at our appearance. A lot of my chums are here too—jolly crowd really.

to a.m.—More luck—we have been dropped somewhere. I heard something break, and our happy home has been broken up. I managed to get on a bit of glass, sitting on the edge, and got into some one's finger through the cut, and in spite of being nearly dipped into some horrible stuff (I wonder if that's the stuff mother warned me about—I must really be more careful), I managed to get into a blood-vessel, and to get a wriggle on in time to save my capsule. P.S.—I wonder what "D—n that tube" means. I heard the remark distinctly as I entered the cut.

10.40 a.m.—Not bad fun this. There are lots of us about, and all dividing up pretty well. Most of my pals seem to be here. I see a few leucocytes turn-

ing up. I suppose there'll be a fight, but we ought to pull through all right. We are a pretty hefty crowd, and have got plenty of toxins to help us.

2 p.m.—My spore and capsule!!—what a tussle! However, we've won. I'm rather tired, but we have settled in a fairly comfortable gland—plenty to eat. I hear we whacked them pretty easily. Our toxins didn't work so badly. They slew the dear old polymorphs off like dead flies. I guess the mononuclears are pretty busy clearing up the floor of them. Pretty cheery myself—nearly got digested, but got off undamaged—hard work though—my capsule seems to be rather worn in places. I'll get old Friedländer to patch me up a bit—not a bad chap that leucocyte I was with—only rather greedy. I wonder when his funeral comes off. He held the record time, too, for the Marathon race from liver to brain and back. Poor chap, I'm . . . sorry.

Thursday.—We have had a time—and are winning hands down. I've been having a nice easy time sitting on a valve in the heart—got put on duty there, and helped to distribute toxins—in packets they work well. I nearly got caught by a haptophore instead of a toxin—however, Charlie got caught instead—poor chap, he wasn't a bad sort—I'll send a wreath some day.

Sunday.—Quite happy. I got shifted neatly yesterday into another tube. I got shot round into the chap's lungs. I wasn't sitting on my valve very carefully—and now I've just been settled in a tube. I hear from my pals that the chap we were picnicking with has popped off the hooks—poor chap—I'm sorry—but we must live somehow. He must have been a careless chump anyway to let us get to work on him at all. P.S.—Jelly is rotten stuff.

Thursday.—Got a fright to-day—a lot of my pals got taken off on a wire loop and planked into a gas burner. Result—gone to blazes!—I must be careful.

Friday.—My luck is in.—I got put into a rabbit to-day—poor beast—he had a lot of things up with him, I fancy—his leucocytes didn't put up a finger. I only met a couple and they scooted—said I "repelled" them—cheek I call it. There are too many of us here—we swarm.—P.S.—Better stuff here than jelly.

Monday.—Rabbit deceased. I'm back into a tube and sitting on jelly for the third time of asking. I'm quite fed up—it's getting sickeningly monotonous. Hullo, here's the wire loop—I'll get on and have a try at the next job.

Later.—Good-bye, you chaps. I heard a human say that we were to be done nicely and prettily in carbolfuchsin. See you on the "field." Well—a short life and a merry one. Dulce et decorum est pro scientiu mori.

-"The Student."

LESSON IN ANATOMY,

—Proceeding in a southerly direction from the torso, we have the hips, useful for padding, and the legs. The legs hold up the body, and are sometimes used in walking, but when riding in automobiles they take up valuable space which otherwise might be employed to better advantage.

Attached to the legs are the feet. Some varieties of feet are cold. Some people are born with cold feet, others acquire cold feet, and still others have cold feet thrust upon them.

The surface of the body is covered with cuticle, which either hangs in graceful loops or is stretched tightly from bone to bone.

On the face it is known as the complexion, and is used extensively for com-

mercial purposes by dermatologists, painters, and decorators

Between the cuticle and the bones are the muscles, which hold the bones together and prevent them from falling out and littering up the sidewalks as we walk along.

Packed neatly and yet compactly inside the body are the heart, the liver, and

the lungs; also the gall, which in Americans is abnormally large.

These organs are used occasionally by the people who own them, but their real purpose is to furnish surgeons a living.—"Medical Times."

Divinity.

THE new Queen's Theological Society has already justified its existence as a medium of communication between the theological students and the faculty. Already several matters of interest have been discussed and the views of the students thereon laid before the proper authorities, with the result that each party has attained a clear understanding of the other's position. At the last business meeting a resolution of considerable interest to both students and alumni was passed. For some time many have felt that the theological term, beginning Nov. 1st, is none too long considering the importance of the life-work for which students are being prepared, and that, valuable as the alumni conference has proved itself, it ought not to interfere with the regular work of the session by shortening the fall term. Accordingly it was decided to request that this conference should not be held during the college term. It should make little difference to the graduates attending to have the time of the conference moved forward one week, and it is accordingly hoped that the request of the students will be acceded to.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the society on Friday afternoon, Jan. 8th, was a very interesting one. Many intending theologues, as well as those already entered upon the course, attended and took part in the proceedings. The general subject of discussion was "Difficulties encountered in work in the mission fields," and a very practical note was struck throughout. Five men were assigned five minutes each to speak upon difficult problems with which they had been forced personally to deal, and it was found that many of these were, in essence, common to all mission work in pioneer districts. The difficulty of securing a good song service is one that has pressed very hard upon many of us whose musical talent is small. All who have worked on prairie fields where settlement is scanty have found it no easy matter to secure places where services may be held and then to induce the people, busy with their work, and strangers to one another, to attend. In many parts of the West and of New Ontario, the work of the missionary is disturbed by a lack of public opinion enforcing Sabbath

observance. Some of us have faced to our discomfort the same difficulty as one member mentioned-namely, the best manner to deal with narrow and bigoted sects who are ready to interfere with what other churches are doing. How to meet socialism of a strongly anti-Christian type is a problem that has faced only a few of our missionaries as yet, chiefly those whose work lie in British Columbia, but with socialism spreading as it is, it is advisable that every minister of the church should have an insight into its principles and be prepared to meet whatever in them is pernicious. Two somewhat personal but vital problems to the student-missionary are how to best divide his time so as to do justice both to his people and himself, and what to read so as to keep his mental and spiritual energies quickened. All these points were clearly brought out by the five leaders. Some solutions were offered by these men themselves and others were suggested in the discussion that followed. Especially helpful were the remarks of Rev. Prof. Robert Laird, who attended the meeting, and who from his wide and varied experience was able to suggest some ways of dealing with the difficulties that have proved successful, and to give some good advice on the spirit and manner that should characterize mission work generally.

Professor Dyde will address the Queen's Theological Society on Friday, Jan. 22nd, at 4 o'clock on "Church Union." This is a subject which is of interest not only to members of the society but to students in other faculties. Dr. Dyde is a member of the Church Union Committee and the society is very fortunate in securing an address from him on this subject.

We welcome to a place in our faculty staff Professor Robert Laird, who has just taken charge of the Department of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology. Prof. Laird has outlined a course of study for the remainder of the session which should prove very valuable to all who attend.

He has also adopted a somewhat new plan in connection with the preaching of the "popular sermon" in the city churches by members of the final year. In each case where a man is thus called upon to preach, three other students are assigned to attend for the purpose of criticising. One, from the first year, is to deal with the general conduct of the service, another, from the second year, with the contents of the sermon, and the third, from the final year, is to notice the diction, delivery and style in general.

The members of the final year face this ordeal with "fear and trembling," yet feel that this criticism, together with that of the Professor, should prove very beneficial, and are prepared to give the plan a fair trial.

When one takes notice of the students who are in attendance at the meetings of the Q. U. M. A. it is seen that a word of criticism of the Theological students would not be entirely out of place. Most of us have been on mission fields for one or more seasons and have no doubt presented the claims of missions to the people over whom we have had charge. No doubt we have put forth the plea

that all should be interested in missionary work and that the cause should be supported in every way possible. Yet what are the facts in our own case? Are we as Theological Students really interested ourselves? In the case of too many of us the facts seem to point the other way. The programme this year is a good one, the subjects to be treated are varied and yet have a direct bearing on some phase of the work which we will be called upon to manage or support. last meeting before the holidays was taken by Mr. C. W. Lawrence. His subject, "A Good Word for the Turk," was handled in a very interesting and profitable way for those who were there to hear him. Mr. Lawrence gained his knowledge of the Turkish people by personal intercourse with them and spoke with a certainty and a sympathy which could not fail to find a response in his And yet how many theological students were there? Not over half a dozen. The last meeting was led by Miss Ada Chown. In her paper she treated of "Women's Home Missionary Work," and in it she showed what good work is being done by the women of the three churches-Anglican, Methodist and Presbyterian. At this meeting the attendance was better, but still not over half the members of Divinity Hall were present. We know that at times attendance is impossible, some students leave to supply on Sunday. Others at certain times find certain engagements too important to leave unfulfilled; but we notice that it is not always the ones who have the most pressing work who are con-Indifference is the word that applies too often. spicuous by their absence. should take a lesson from many of the members who are not looking forward to the special study of theology and yet who are on hand at nearly every meeting and who by their presence and assistance do all they can to make the work of the Association a success.

The finances of he Q. U. M. A. demand that all who can help shall do their best—and soon.

The best success to our men who are preaching for a call.

Query—Where did Johnson and McDonald lose that one mark? Surely they had a bad spell.

Is our conduct around the halls what it should be? Let each one answer for himself.

Education.

THE students of the "baby faculty" met for a social evening on Dec. 11th. Possibly it was because of our youth that the authorities did not allow us to remain later than nine o'clock, but we managed to get a good deal of fun into three short hours. After we were received in the Levana Room and had filled our programmes, we made our way to the English Room where "Fergie's" efforts bore fruit in a very enjoyable programme. Miss Hiscock sang and Miss Wilson played in a manner that showed us that we had some real talent among ourselves. Mr. McCallum of '12 arts favored us with a song, and a young friend from the Collegiate, Miss Norma Hughes, delighted us with a vocal solo, which was en-

thusiastically encored. Dean Lavell, Dr. Stevenson, and Principal Ellis gave us excellent examples of how to give some good advice and tell funny stories without becoming tedious. After enjoying refreshments, undisturbed by any depredating hordes from across the campus, the evening was ended with a short

The examinations were held during the closing week of last term, but the strain of preparation would in no sense take away from (rather would it add to) the enjoyment of the vacation season which followed. That season, however, is past, and now we find ourselves once more assembled within these good old halls of Queen's. One would hardly attempt to estimate the pleasures of the Christmas time, especially in the case of those who, after some while of absence, were able to revisit their homes. But to all, no doubt, the holidays were a time of recreation and relaxation, very necessary for making the best of the session's work.

Again we would call attention to the fact that contributions to this column of the Journal from any students in Education will be acceptable. Perhaps a "New Year Resolution" to support the students' organ would not be out of place. The varied nature of the work in this faculty, and the experiences of students in the various parts of it, should afford interesting points of view from which to see life. We are indebted to a member of the executive for some of the material of this issue.

Athletics.

THE annual meeting of the LC.R.F.U. was held in Montreal in December and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:-Hon, Pres., Father Stanton, Ottawa; President, W. S. Lee, McGill; Secretary, P. C. Harris, Ottawa; 1st Vice-Pres., J. F. MacDonald, Queen's; 2nd Vice-Pres., —— Varsity-

The schedule for next season was arranged as follows:

Oct. 9th-Toronto at Queen's. Ottawa at McGill.

Oct. 16th—Queen's at Ottawa. McGill at Toronto.

Oct. 23rd—Ottawa at Toronto. Queen's at McGill.

Oct. 30th—McGill at Queen's. Toronto at Ottawa.

Nov. 6th-Queen's at Toronto. McGill at Ottawa.

Nov. 13th—Toronto at McGill. Ottawa at Queen's,

A meeting of the Hockey League was held here on December 18th and the schedule for this season considerably altered. Queen's plays her first game at home on the 22nd instead of on the 15th.

The Carnegie Technical School hockey team were scheduled to play Queen's here on Friday, Jan. 8th, but were unable to come. On receipt of the news, arrangements were made for an exhibition game with the 14th Regiment team and

those who attended expecting to see a good game were not disappointed. The game was furiously fast and fairly clean though some members of both teams were inclined to mix it up a little.

In the first half the teams lined up as follows:

Queen's:—Donahue, goal; Macdonnell, point; Pennock, cover; Crawford, centre; Meikle, rover; Dobson, right wing; George, left wing.

14th Regt.—Saunders, goal; Powell, point; Vanhorne, cover; Crawford,

centre; Bernier, rover; Moran, right wing; Richardson, left wing.

Referce, Jas. Sutherland.

In the second half Dowsley replaced Moran on the 14th team and on Queen's Daniels replaced Donahue, George took Meikle's place and Meikle Crawford's and Trimble came on at left wing.

The ice was in good shape for fast hockey and a good crowd was in attendance for an exhibition game. The play started off fast Dobson and Richardson doing splendid work and some minutes of good hockey were seen before the flag was raised for the first score, Meikle tallying for Queen's. 14th were coming through Queen's centre with ease and Crawford tallied their first score when about fifteen minutes of play had elapsed. 14th had it all their own way as far as scoring was concerned for the rest of the half, Crawford and Bernier each tallying one while Queen's failed to find the nets at all, chiefly due to poor shooting.

The changes in the line up were made at half time and after a little refreshment at the hands of Dinky Campbell, Queen's came back with a rush. Crawford, whose back was hurt in practice, laid off and George was moved to rover, Trimble replacing him on the wing. In centre ice George showed up to much better advantage. 14th on the other hand were little if at all strengthened by

the change from Moran to Dowsley.

Pennock made the first score in this half by a shot from outside cover and a minute later George added another, tying the score. Bernier had his foot hurt but after some delay for repairs resumed play. Richardson shortly put the soldiers in the lead by a rush down the side and George almost immediately after tied the score once more. Daniels was called on to make some good stops and did so very nicely, then Dobson scored from a face-off near centre and put Queen's ahead by a nice shot from the side. Meikle and George were raining in some hot shots on Saunders. 'He got most of them but one of Meikle's was too good for him and the score was six to four for Queen's. Richardson, Bernier and Crawford kept Daniels busy for a while, but couldn't get past him and Dobson stole away down the side and passed to George who added the last. Trimble was struck in the face but not seriously hurt and there was no delay. 14th made several determined attacks but seldom got past Macdonnell and the game ended Queen's 7, 14th Regt. 4.

Referee Sutherland was impartial according to his light—but occasionally

his light went out.

Dobson and Richardson are pretty evenly matched, Richardson is a little speedier, but Dobson is heavier and a better defensive player.

Greig George is much more effective as rover than at left wing.

This was Daniels' first appearance on Queen's ice and his good work won him a number of friends.

Music.

The musical programme has always been one of the most pleasing features of the annual Conversazione and in the opinion of those present, the programme this year excelled any that has yet been presented. Miss Tandy delighted everyone with her rich contralto voice in the rendition of her numbers "Go not happy day"—Somerville, and "A Memory"—Eva Rosalind Park. Miss K. O'Hara sang two very pretty songs "O mind the day"—Willeby, and "Truant Stars," Geoffrey O'Hara. The latter was especially pleasing and brought forth hearty applause from her audience. By special request she sang that well known drinking-song, "In Cellar Cool"—Old German.

Miss Louise Singleton played the "Polka de la Reine" in her usual brilliant manner.

The artist of the evening was Miss Grace Hastings, violinist. Miss Hastings played her selections with a finish and sincerity which added to her charming personality at once capivated her audience and they in turn felt that they were listening to a true artist.

The beauty of Miss Hastings' playing lies not only in her wonderful technique but also in the sympathetic and intellectual interpretation of her numbers. The numbers were as follows:—"I Lombardi," Vieuxtemps; "Reverie," Vieuxtemps; "Les Adieux," Sarasate; "Bolero," German.

The success of the programme may in no small measure be attributed to the efforts of Miss Singleton who acted as accompanist throughout the whole programme.

On Friday, Jan. 8tlr, about fifty members of the Students' Orchestra, Men's Glee Club and Mandolin and Guitar Club took a special car for Gananoque where a concert was given that evening in the new opera house. A large house turned out and every number was applauded to the encore. It would be unfair to say that one club performed better than the other, but the Mandolin Club, if any, deserves praise for the way it has improved since the beginning of the season. The topical song was the cause of much merriment among the spectators. The officers and instructors of each club were well satisfied with the performance and only hope that the city concert which comes shortly will be as great a success.

The following was the programme. Part one—Orchestra, selections from "Maritana"; Glee Club, "Sword of Fer"; Mandolin-Guitar Club, "Montelair Galop"; Miss Singleton, "Rhapsody No. 2", Liszt; Orchestra, "Apple Blossoms"; Glee Club, "Hunter's Farewell." Part two—Mandolin-Guitar Club, waltz, "Over the Waves"; Glee Club, "In a Year, Sweet Heart"; Mandolin-Guitar Club, trio, Messrs. Smith, Quinn, Walker; Orchestra, selections, "H Trovatore"; Mandolin-Guitar Club, "Dixie Blossoms"; Glee Club, Topical Song.

GLEE CLUB CONCERT.

The annual concert of the Queen's Glee, Mandolin and Guitar Clubs, and the Students' Orchestra will be held in Grant Hall on the evening of Thursday,

Jan. 21st. This is an affair that is annually looked forward to with much interest on the part of the citizens, and they expect to see a larger turn-out of students to afford amusement between acts. The members of the clubs have spent a great deal of valuable time in preparation for the concert, and accordingly expect to be well supported even to the back benches. The Musical Committee have engaged Miss Erid Newcombe, 'cellist, of Toronto, who comes to us with highest recommendations. Make no other engagement, be there; and bring your friends with you.

Alumni.

188 E. MacNab, M.A., has accepted a position in the High school at Prince Albert.

Dr. J. C. Byers, who was recently (confined) confined to the General Hospital with typhoid fever, has returned to his home at Eganville.

Dr. A. MacDonald, '08, was in the city recently.

W. J. Feasby, B.A., 'oo, now of the staff of Listowel II. S., was married on Dec. 28th, 1908.

Rev. D. Strachan, B.A., of Brockville, has accepted a call to Rosedale Presbyterian church, Toronto.

OUEEN'S GRADUATES IN EDUCATION IN THE WEST.

The following information, given for the most part by one of Queen's active graduates will show the part played by Queen's graduates in the sphere of education in the West: and will serve as a stimulus to those of us who are still undergraduates, but who must soon begin to play our part in the development of our country's life. We have introduced the names of only a few of those holding the most important positions, to speak of all our graduates who are actively engaged in the work of education in the West would here be impossible. We have:

In Wesley College, Winnipeg-Rev. James Elliott, Ph.D.; Rev. Salem Bland,

D.D., and A. T. Hawley, M.A.

In Normal schools: Winnipeg, A. MacIntyre, B.A., '98, vice-principal; Regina, A. M. Fenwick, M.A., '90, vice-principal; in Calgary, G. J. Bryan, B.A., principal; in Vancouver, W. Burns, B.A., '86, principal.

INSPECTORS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In Saskatchewan:—Joseph Snell, M.A., '90, Regina; H. M. Barret, B.A., '03, Moosejaw; N. F. Black, M.A., '05, Regina.

In Alberta-J. E. Loucks, B.A., 'or, Vegreville; J. W. Brown, B.A., 'or, Medicine Hat; G. S. Ellis, B.A., '01, Edmonton; P. H. Thibadeau, B.A., '03, Lacombe.

TEACHERS OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

Vancouver Collegiate—T. A. Brough, B.A., '93; S. W. Matthews, M.A., '97; D. B. Johnson, B.A., '01; A. E. Boak, M.A., '06.'

Victoria High School—E. H. Russell, B.A., 89.

Regina H. S.—F. L. Sine, M.A., B.Sc., '08, principal; R. A. Wilson, M.A., Ph.D., '07; Miss E. Don Cathro, B.A., '06.

Prince Albert H. S.—A Kennedy, M.A., '02, principal; Miss E. McNab, M.A.

Yorkton, Sask., H. S.—W. S. Cram, B.A., 'o6, principal, McLeod, Alta., H. S.—Miss H. Elder, M. A., 'o5.

Y.M.C.A. Notes.

A GOOD programme has been arranged for the annual Inter-University Y.M.C.A. Conference, which will be held at Queen's on Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 30th and 31st. The committee has been specially fortunate in securing the services of Professor Shailer Mathews, of Chicago. Professor Mathews is very well known as the author of "Jesus Christ and the Social Question": and is in great demand throughout the Middle West as a speaker to students. He will address a mass meeting of the students on the Saturday evening and will preach the university sermon on the Sunday afternoon.

Some of the subjects to be discussed at the conference are:—The Religious and Moral Needs of the Canadian College Man, The Vital Reason for Bible Study, New Student Work, Mission Study, Association Finances. Complete programmes will be posted on the bulletin board.

The Sunday morning Bible classes have been resumed, both now meeting in the old Arts building. Prof. Matheson's class occupies the Apologetics room and Prof. Morison's the Church History room. The classes open sharp at ten o'clock.

Exchanges.

D URING the past few years the heads of a number of American colleges and universities have been paying a good deal of attention to the arrangement of courses that would be of value to students who intend going into journalism. That the idea has much to commend it may be inferred from the fact that every year more universities are making provision for this class of instruction. Even some British colleges, always cautious about innovations, are moving along similar lines. Heretofore the British journalist has been—with a few exceptions—a more or less obscure individual, a fact which is perhaps the more remarkable when we consider the wonderful importance that has come to be attached to the press in Britain.

In trying to account for the small number of college men who become journalists, the T. C. D. points out that is it at least partly due to the lack of definiteness in the college courses, as compared with the training provided for the other learned professions.

"To the other great professions the avenues are perfectly clear and definite. If a student wishes to become a clergyman, a doctor, a lawyer, an engineer, he knows what lectures to attend, what examinations to pass, what degrees to obtain. But with regard to journalism it has been quite different. The candidate does not know what degrees will be serviceable to him, he is hardly sure whether a university course itself will help, except indirectly, to his securing a desirable position. To a person with any definiteness of purpose this vagueness is intolerable. Hence it is of the first importance that our ideas should be made clear as to the steps necessary to fit ourselves for a successful journalistic career." It was doubtless with a view to putting an end to this vagueness that a course of lectures for journalists was inaugurated at Trinity College, Dublin, this past fall. Thus it would seem that the time is reasonably near when the journalist may receive quite as thorough a training as the men who enter other professions.

TO A CRICKET.

From the Greek of Meleager. Soother of woe, that sleep dost bring, Cricket, with thy Melodious wing:

Thou nature's lyre, play something sweet, Striking thy wings with tuneful feet;

Lap me in some delicious air
To free my heart from carking care;

So shall fresh leeks and dew-drops fine, Meet for thy tiny mouth, be thine.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

* TRANSLATION FROM HORACE

Carm. I. 9.

"Vides ut altâ stet nive candidum."

Thou see'st how bright Soracte stands with high-heaped snow; How straining woods no longer bear their load, and how By biting frost the brooks have ceased to run.

Drive out the cold! Heap logs again a-plenty on the hearth! And with right lavish hand pour forth your four-years' wine, Toast-master, from your two-eared Sabine jar.

Leave to the gods the rest! Since they for once have laid To rest the winds embattled o'er the boiling sea,

The cypresses and hoary ash-trees are at last at peace.

What may be on the morrow, ask no more; put down
As so much to the good what span of days thy Fate
Shall give; and, boy, slight not the dance and gentle dallyings,

While peevish Age is wanting to thy Youth. For the As yet the field, the play-ground, and soft whisperings
When the night-fall and the trysting-time have come.

For thee still let there be sweet laughter to bewray From nook deep-hid the maiden lurking there, and still Love's token snatched from arm or finger slyly clinging.

-University Monthly.

The art of being a man among men is much neglected. Mindful only of self, we often put the feelings of our neighbors on the rack. We say things and we do things that one moment's consideration would dub barbarous. consolation for a fellow mortal always graced with a frankness and which becomes a man? When we see our neighbor's faults is not the virtue of sympathy most conspicuous by its absence? Be eager to please, slow to rebuke, and always see the bright side of things. Take a little time some day and rub off the rough, angular corners in your makeup. Don't be selfish. An openness of disposition, complemented by a readiness to leave self, has a two-fold reward—happiness and a constant increase in the number of your friends. "Live and let live." A cantankerous individual is a public insult to humanity. Breast difficulties with a smile. Each is a key to another's happiness, for "so wags the world.". We must learn always to play the man.—Niagara Index.

VICTOR VICTUS.

I love her not, who would be mine,
Who fawns and follows at my feet,
And by subjecting form divine,
Thinks she can break down my conceit;
Yet in her heart cries, "Pearls" and "Swine."
A subterfuge—a counterfeit,
I love her not.

But who is this with lips of wine, Should make the paradox complete? Who loves me not for what is mine, Yet takes my all, but does not cheat.

And is this silken chord a sign,

Which now entwines my hands and feet?

Aye, lover knot.

THE STUDENT.

We come of a race that never counted the number of its foes, nor the number of its friends when freedom, loyalty, or God was concerned.—G. M. Grant.

One of our new exchanges the O. A. C. Review issued a very fine holiday number. The illustrations were excellent, and many of the articles, although perhaps of more direct interest to men engaged in scientific agriculture, were well worth careful reading.

Book Reviews.

B ROWNING'S England; a study of English influences in Browning; by Helen Archibald Clarke, author of "Browning's Italy." Published by the Musson Book Co., Toronto.

In this beautifully gotten-up work we have a companion study to the one from the pen of the same author some time ago on the Italian influences in the same poet. This latest production is an attempt to show what England has given Browning by way of direct literary inspiration. The manner of treatment is purely descriptive and historical, and not critical. The different chapters are studies somewhat in detail of the different poems which reflect various aspects of English life. In many poems such as "Memorabilia," "Popularity," "The Lost Leader," "Waring," "At the 'Mermaid,'" treatments of certain traits of character in Shelley, Keats, Words orth, Domett, and Shakespeare are given. That crucial period in English history, the reign of Charles the First, afforkled the material for the creation of the great tragedy entitled "Strafford"; while several aspects of English social life are portrayed in "A Blot in the 'Scutcheon." and "Im Album." The perturbed condition of religious thought at the time of the Tractarian movement at Oxford finds expression in "Bishop Blougram's Apology"; and other poems exhibit criticisms of English art.

The book is an interesting one for popular readers of Browning, and many facts and other details are given in each chapter which will aid the beginner to better understand the settings of the poems taken up. The book is well put together and contains long extracts from the poems which evidence the influence which England had on Browning's work.

"Harvests in Many Lands, Fruitage of Canadian Presbyterianism," edited by Rev. W. S. MacTavish, B.D., Ph.D., published under arrangement with the committee on Young People's Societies, Presbyterian Church in Canada (William Briggs, Toronto).

This book is, as the preface explains, the third of a series of missionary text-books prepared for mission-study among the young people of the Presbyterian church in Canada.

The aim of the book is to present the problem of missions as it meets us at home, and abroad, and to show how the Canadian church is attempting to solve that problem.

Dr. McTavish admirably sets forth the problem as it appears to us at home, in the first chapter. Here he describes the extent and endless variety of immigration into Canada, and suggests that "if the myriads who are now landing on our shores are neglected by the churches here, they will surely degenerate morally and become a source of danger in the days to come." They must be educated and brought under the power of the gospel. The next seven chapters are brief sketches by different individuals intimately acquainted with the work they have presented, of the efforts of our church in bringing the enlightenment of education and the gospel to the foreign emigrants of the west, to the men in the camp, and on the trail, and to the French in Lower Canada. Especially instructive are the chapters on "Home Mission Hospitals," by Mrs. H. M. Kipp, the corresponding secretary of the W.H.M.S., Toronto, and on augmentation, by Rev. S. Lyle, D.D., of Hamilton, Ont. The latter part of the book is devoted to a brief review of the missionary effort of the church in foreign countries, in Trinidad, Eromanga, Formosa, Central India, Honan, and China. Especially interesting to us as Queen's men is the chapter on Mackay Hospital, Tamsai, Formosa, written by Mr. J. Y. Ferguson, M.D., who graduated from Queen's in 1905 and immediately took charge of the medical work in Formosa.

The book is written in a clear and interesting style and gives in brief form a great deal of information on this live subject of missions.

De Nobis.

Dr. Kn--ht to class:-What would happen to a horse's legs, were the horse to stand still in a stable for a few days?

Several answers are given, all the same: They would swell.

Dr. Kn--ht: Certainly, every farmer knows that.

During the Christmas holidays, there was a crock of butter lying at the Ry. station at Carleton Place, addressed to Dr. A. E. R-s-, Kingston, Ont. Some passer-by very significantly wrote in blue lead pencil on the crock: "And what about the eggs?"

We understand that J. T. P-w-rs desires to be mentioned in the Joke column.

M. N. Om-nd, at boarding-house dinner table: Youse fellows should eat what's been put before you and say nothing.

W. D-bs-n (doubtfully): When we have sausages we eat what's been put after us.

Young lady, at house-party, last November to A. B. Turn-r: Did you see the football match in Ottawa, Mr. Turn-r?

Mr. Turn-r immediately proceeded to get for her the required refreshments.

Report comes from '12 arts that the "North Pole" (J. W. N-rth) has been discovered.

G. Arth-r Pl--t is trying to find his bearings in the Medical Buildings.

We understand that "The Story of a Sheep" has just been published by Prof. "Sheer" ('12 Arts). Divinity Hall boasts of one better, for they have a "Shearer."

Student (relating a camp fire yarn)—"The lake was covered with fog—a sort of soft sentimental haze," and—

C. L. Hays (coming up in time for last few words)—"That's an infamous libel."

"Three men before the bar,
And one clear call for beer—
(h! may there be some whiskey in the jar
When I appear."

Prof. N---1 to his class.

Convener of committee arranging for waiters for the Medical dinner.—"Mr. A., do you know where we can procure a number of gowns?"

Mr. A.—"College or night?"

Gymnasium Subscriptions.

Previously acknowledged, \$446; \$25, J. McD. Mowat; \$10, Prof. Gwillim, Prof. McClement, J. W. Gibson, S. S. Cormack; \$5, G. J. Mackay, W. L. Uglow, John Tanton, G. W. Mackinnon, J. B. Hutton; total, \$536.



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OFFICIAL CALENDAR

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

(1N PART)

FOR THE YEAR 1908

October:

Schools open (Session 1908-1909). 1. Night S Reg. 16.

Reg. 16.
Notice by Trustees of cities, towns, incorporated villages and township Boards to Municipal Clerks to hold Trustee elections on same day as Municipal elections, due. [P.S. Act, sec. 61 (1)]. (On or before 1st October).

31. Inspectors' application for Legislative aid for Free Text Books to Rural Schools. (Not later than 1st November).

November:

9. King's Birthday (Monday).

December:

1. Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees, IP. S. Act, sec. 22 (1); S. S. Act, sec. 28 (5)]. (On or before 1st December).

Municipal Clerks to transmit to County Inspectors statement showing whether or not any county rate for Public School purposes has been placed upon Collector's roll against any Separate School supporter. [P. S. Act, sec. 72 (1); S. S. Act, sec. 52]. (Not later than 1st December).

Returning Officers named by resolution of Public School Board. [P. S. Act, sec. 60 (2)]. (Before 2nd Wednesday in Decem-Legislative grant payable to Trustees of Rural Public and Separate Schools in Districts, second instalment. [D. E. Act, sec. 23 (5)]. (On or before 1st December). Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees. [P. S. Act, sec. 60 (2); S. S. Act, sec. 31 (5)]. (Before 2nd Wednesday in December).

9. County Model Schools Examination begins. (During the last week of the Session).

Local Assessment to be paid Separate School Trustees. [S. S. Act, sec. 58]. (Not later than 14th 1)ecember).

15. County Model Schools close. (Close on 15th day of December).

15. Municipal Councils to pay Secretary-Treasurers of Public School Boards all sums leviced and collected in township. [P. S. Act, sec. 71 (1)]. (On or before 15th December). County Councils to pay Treasurers of High Schools. [H. S. Act, sec. 33]. (On or before 15th December).

18. Provincial Normal Schools close (First term). (End 18th day of December).

22. High Schools, first term, and Public and Separate Schools close. [II. S. Act, sec. 45; P. S. Act, sec. 96; S. S. Act, sec. 81]. (End 22nd December).

21. Last day for notice of formation of new School sections to be posted by Township Clerks. IP. S. Act, sec. 12 (5)]. (Six days before last IVednesday in December).

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of the United Free Church College, Glasgow, the author of "The Death of Christ," "Studies in Theology," and other well-known books, has just completed a most important theological work upon which he has long been engaged. In its pages he purposes to show that the Gospel may be justified by appeal to Jesus. Christianity, as the New Testament presents it, is often alleged to be discredited by such an appeal. The historical Jesus, so far as we know Him, does not, it is asserted, supply a real basis for historical Christianity. "What I have written," writes the author, "is not meant to be apologetic in any unscientific sense, but I believe it amounts to a proof, in view of all the legitimate results of historical criticism, that the allegation in question is unsound."

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